

No serious-minded person could expect the ANC to continue talks under those conditions," he said.

News Analysis

Geography, Economics Spur Southern Africa Racial Ties

By Charles Mohr

JOHANNESBURG, March 17 (NYT).—The logic of geography and economics has driven whites and blacks of southern Africa together in an uneasy and unstable coalition. It could lead to real progress in solving the region's racial problems but it could as easily fail.

Increasingly, the nations of the region have become closely intertwined. Increasingly, white-ruled South Africa has become the key to progress.

This year the former Portuguese territories of Mozambique and Angola will attain full independence, and both are moving toward that goal with black-dominated transitional governments.

Until recently it also appeared likely that 1975 might be a year of peaceful political progress for the former British colony of Rhodesia, where 270,000 whites dominate more than 5.5 million blacks.

But the arrest on March 4 of a leading black nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndlovu, and the Prime Minister Ian Smith has at least temporarily blocked a promised constitutional conference on future power-sharing because other blacks will not continue the talks.

South Africa is the industrial, economic and military giant of the region. Last year it also became the political pivot with a diplomatic policy of "detente."

U.K. Grants Visa To Former Head Of KGB in Russia

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—Home Secretary Roy Jenkins aroused protests in Parliament today when he announced that Alexander Sholepin, a former head of the Soviet secret police, the KGB, would be granted a visa to visit Britain.

The minister said he had no grounds on which he could properly refuse the request.

"The power to refuse an applicant whose presence would not be conducive to public good should be used only to safeguard national interests, and not to express moral approval or disapproval," he said in answer to the protests.

Mr. Sholepin, a member of the Soviet Politburo, has been invited here next month by Britain's Trades Union Congress in its capacity as chairman of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions. The British TUC sent a delegation to Moscow in 1973.

toward the black-ruled nations in Africa.

There is concern in South Africa now as the breakdown of negotiations in Rhodesia. Because of its own racial policies, South Africa has usually opposed interference in another nation's domestic affairs. But last week Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller said in parliament in an unusually direct statement that he hoped Rhodesia would try Mr. Smith in an open court rather than in secret on charges of plotting to kill his political rivals. Such a step might salvage the Rhodesian negotiations.

And last Monday, the minister of justice, Henry Kruger, confirmed officially that the stable force of South African combat policemen that had helped Rhodesia fight black guerrillas for many years had been withdrawn from combat duty last month, although the force remains in Rhodesia.

To Prevent Incident

He said that the police were "being kept in their camps to insure there will be no incident involving South Africans while there is prospect of a meeting between white and black leaders in Rhodesia."

The government of Prime Minister John Vorster, diplomatic sources said, is also in frequent secret contact with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Mr. Kaunda said recently that 1975 was "the year of decision in southern Africa" and added that "a final decision must be made whether the future of southern Africa will be decided by peaceful means or by force of arms."

Mozambique, which will become fully independent of Portugal June 25 under the leadership of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, offers several examples of how the nations and problems of the region have become connected.

Independence would leave Mozambique free to enforce U.N. economic sanctions against landlocked Rhodesia, whose only other outlet to the sea is a cumbersome route through Botswana and South Africa. This would be a serious blow to Rhodesia but it would also hurt the troubled economy of Mozambique, since Rhodesian traffic provides most of the port business there.

A settlement leading toward majority rule in Rhodesia would enhance that nation's stature internationally and would greatly help Mozambique. It would also make unnecessary the continued use of Mozambique bases by Rhodesian guerrillas—a potential source of trouble.



TALKS IN CAPE TOWN—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith (left) meeting with South African officials, Prime Minister John Vorster (second from left), Defense Minister Pieter Botha (right) and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hilgard Muller yesterday.

Reporter's Notebook

Kissinger Joins in Speculating on Successor

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, March 17 (NYT).—On the way to Aswan several nights ago, newsmen in the rear of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plane were talking about the possibility of his resigning. Some believed he would quit by the end of the year and remove himself as a political issue in President Ford's campaign. Others argued that he would stay at least through the rest of this term.

In the midst of the discussion, Mr. Kissinger walked back and found himself in the unusual situation of talking about the man who might succeed him. He carefully gave no clues as to his plans to stay or not to stay, but he did outline a travel schedule that would keep him busy through the year.

Mr. Kissinger seemed unperturbed by the subject and even fascinated by speculation about a successor. He gave no first choice but did confirm that he thought very highly of Elliot Richardson, who recently took over as ambassador in London.

The impression given this correspondent was that Mr. Kissinger was preparing himself for the fact that his time was running out as secretary of state. Certainly he seems very relaxed on this trip, so relaxed that some suspect he may be playing a role.

He has reacted more calmly to the bad news from Cambodia, South Vietnam and Portugal and from Capitol Hill than many would have thought likely.

At several stops, diplomats have asked members of the Kissinger party whether he would cut the trip short to return to Washington because of Cambodia's desperate situation. Mr. Kissinger acted surprised at such questions.

"What more can I do?" has been his usual response.

Inevitably the main problem for newsmen on this shuttle, as on previous Kissinger mediation missions, has been the extreme difficulty in sorting out fact from fancy. As a good mediator, Mr. Kissinger has pleaded both the Egyptian and the Israeli to secrecy about the details of the discussion.

But both Egyptian and Israeli leaders have political constituencies to whom they have to tell something and each side seems to think that, if its particular line is reported by an American newsmen traveling with Mr. Kissinger, it carries more weight.

Thus, in Aswan, where the sun always shines, and Egyptian and American officials and newsmen head for the new Cataract Hotel's just-constructed swimming pool, it is not very hard to engage Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy or one of his aides in conversation.

But what Mr. Fahmy or his associates tell an American newsmen seems to have only remote relevance to what President Anwar Sadat may be telling Mr. Kissinger in private. In fact, there is good reason to suspect that they may be telling American newsmen almost the complete opposite at times. For instance, at the very time that Mr. Sadat was giving Mr. Kissinger some formulations to take to Israel, high Egyptian officials were saying that Egypt would make no concessions to Israel at all.

Clearly, the Egyptians want their Arab allies to believe that they are standing firm in demanding territorial concessions from Israel without making any of their own.

In Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon took the unusual step at the start of the talks of urging newsmen not to speculate but to report only what was officially announced. The appeal has had no visible effect on the Israeli press.

The meeting place here is the lobby of the King David Hotel, where Israeli and foreign newsmen gather and where key Israeli officials wander through unannounced to chat with whoever happens to be around.

It is not uncommon to find Defense Minister Shimon Peres in the cocktail lounge or Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur in the coffee shop.

The other day, Premier Yitzhak Rabin's spokesman came into the lobby to read from notes sharply critical of Egypt's position in the talks. He forbade newsmen to use his name but Israeli radio broadcast his remarks from a tape, also without saying who he was. It was as if an American radio station had played some of Mr. Kissinger's comments on the air and said they were from an unnamed official.

Less than an hour after the Israelis had criticized the Egyptian position, Mr. Kissinger and his aides were expressing astonishment since they had received a much more encouraging response from the Israelis in private.

Mr. Kissinger very much wants an agreement and he is careful to tailor his remarks in such a way as to promote a settlement. This is in keeping with the practice of most mediators, who recognize that laying all the facts before the public might destroy the negotiations.

The net result is that newsmen must tread warily and hope that such diplomatic language as "concrete ideas" can soon be translated into more informative English.

Ethiopia to Get U.S. Ammunition

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—The State Department announced today that the United States will sell Ethiopia up to \$7 million in ammunition.

The action was in response to a request last month from the Ethiopian provisional military government for ammunition to assist in quelling a rebellion in Eritrea. It was reported then that Ethiopia was seeking \$20 million in military equipment and ammunition.

The State Department's spokesman, Robert Fureth, said that it was decided to sell Ethiopia \$7 million in ammunition because the United States has been virtually the sole supplier of Ethiopia's military needs for more than 20 years, "and it did not believe that it could be totally unresponsive to the most recent request."

Liddy Turned Down On Sentencing Plea

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today rejected a claim by Gordon Liddy that he was improperly sentenced in the Watergate break-in case.

Liddy was sentenced to from 6 years, 9 months to 20 years in jail for burglary, conspiracy and wiretapping. He also drew a maximum of 18 months for refusing to testify before the Watergate grand jury after having been granted immunity from prosecution.

The Supreme Court dismissed Liddy's argument that his original sentence could not properly be suspended so that he could serve the contempt fine first.

Aid Loophole Found by U.S. For Cambodia

Arms 'Overcharges' Total \$21.5 Million

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 17 (NYT).—Cambodia will receive \$21.5 million in arms and ammunition because of "overcharges" in the fiscal 1974 military assistance program, the State Department announced today.

Spokesman Robert Fureth said that the aid, which is being provided at a time when Congress is strongly resisting administration requests for emergency military assistance to Cambodia, will probably extend the period during which the Lon Nol government can resist Communist forces.

He told newsmen that a Defense Department audit had revealed that the Army had failed to deliver ammunition under the 1974 program due to the practice of pricing ammunition "on the basis of delivery notifications" received some weeks after actual delivery.

Mr. Fureth explained that since the program was carried out during a period of rapidly rising prices, late pricing resulted in overcharges. He added that while the new supplies might help the Cambodian government, the administration still hopes for congressional approval of more aid.

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill, administration officials sought to work out compromises with both the House and the Senate.

On the House side, presidential advisers reportedly have agreed to accept a compromise of \$21.5 million in aid with a June 30 cutoff date, as a means of getting the aid bill before the entire House. The Foreign Affairs Committee tentatively rejected the bill Thursday after the State Department strongly opposed the cutoff date.

Today, Rep. Pierre du Pont, R-Del., one of the authors of the compromise, said that he will oppose it when the committee reconvenes tomorrow unless the administration promises in writing to end all military aid to Cambodia by June 30.

President Ford had originally sought \$22 million in emergency aid but finally agreed to accept a compromise after warnings from leaders of both parties that the request had no chance of passage.

In the Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee today voted to provide Cambodia with \$16.5 million through June 30, AP reported. But the chances of Senate approval are rated as slim.

At the Pentagon, a spokesman denied charges, made yesterday by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., that the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh is secretly controlling air strikes by government forces.

The Pentagon had acknowledged that U.S. reconnaissance planes had continued to fly missions in Southeast Asia but had argued that this was permissible under the 1973 Paris peace agreement that led to the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam.

Episcopal Panel Confers on Spain Ban on Big Rally

MADRID, March 17 (UPI).—The Council of the Madrid archdiocese met today to discuss the banning of a church rally by the government, church sources said. The four-day rally was to have started Saturday in the industrial suburb of Vallecas. It was banned by the Interior Ministry Saturday on the grounds that it might be used by leftists for anti-government activities.

The rally was called by the Madrid episcopate to discuss and vote on resolutions relating to the church's mission to conditions in Vallecas. The suburb is mostly populated by poor migrants from the south.

The sources said the ban has plunged relations between the church and the regime into their gravest crisis since the government tried to expel the Bishop of Bilbao, the Rev. Antonio Anover, from Spain a year ago because of a sermon advocating Basque minority rights.

Friars of at least 25 Madrid parishes went on strike yesterday to protest the ban. "No services today," said signs hung on the church doors.

Publishers Ask Probe Of Killing in Saigon

PARIS, March 17 (Reuters).—The International Federation of Newspaper Publishers today called for an official investigation into what it called "the inadmissible and tragic" killing of French reporter Paul Léandri in Saigon Friday.

Mr. Léandri, a correspondent of Agence France-Press, was shot and killed by South Vietnamese policemen in a television address to South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu the press group expressed its "indignation at the assassination" and called for "an official inquiry."

Communists' Biggest Gain Saigon Abandons Provinces In Central Highlands to Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

along the Cambodian border. Since the cease-fire was declared in effect, on Jan. 27, 1973, 17 district capitals have fallen. Several more are in danger of falling.

There are 44 provinces and more than 240 district capitals in South Vietnam. While only a small percentage are officially considered lost to the North Vietnamese, others are thinly held or contested.

Field reports said that South Vietnamese bombers raided across the Cambodian border today, attacking North Vietnamese artillery and troops in efforts to blunt a drive on the provincial capital of Tay Ninh city, 55 miles northwest of Saigon, field reports said.

South Vietnamese ground forces met heavy resistance in a counterattack designed to stop the North Vietnamese drive along the border to the south of Tay Ninh city. Government troops have lost six positions in the area in recent fighting.

Attacks Near Saigon

SAIGON, March 17 (NYT).—North Vietnamese tanks and troops mounted heavy assaults in remote, mountainous Quang Duc Province and stepped up attacks around Saigon, the military command said today.

"The grim and it's going to get grimmer," a knowledgeable Western military source said. "Every military region is in trouble now."

The Saigon command spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said today that the current North Vietnamese attacks were "more serious" than the 1968 Tet offensive and the Easter offensive of 1970. Perhaps the most significant announcement by the Saigon command was that North Vietnamese troops and tanks had mounted a series of assaults against Kien Duc district headquarters and at the Nhom Co air-

field in Quang Duc Province in the Central Highlands. The attacks, according to military sources, are aimed at Gia Nghia, the province capital, which is nearby.

Near Saigon the command said North Vietnamese sappers fired rockets and small arms at a depot one mile south of Go Vap in the capital's suburbs. The command said that Communist troops today also attacked a village headquarters northwest of Tay Ninh, near Saigon. Two South Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the clash.

Inmate Slain As IRA Tries Prison Break

DUBLIN, March 17 (UPI).—Troops shot and killed a prisoner and wounded two others tonight when they foiled a St. Patrick's Day bid by Irish Republican Army prisoners to break their way out of Portlaoine jail, a police spokesman said.

No prisoner escaped in the breakout attempt, the spokesman said. Explosions and gunfire rocked the area as the prisoners, apparently trying to catch security forces off guard as they celebrated the feast day of Ireland's patron saint, made their bid for freedom.

Shortly after 8:30 p.m., the town's power supplies and telephone service were cut, by a chain thrown across high tension wires. Simultaneously three gunmen picked the inside of the top-security prison as IRA inmates used gelignite in an attempt to blast an escape route. IRA supporters in the town hijacked automobiles and set them afire in an attempt to disrupt security forces.

Protestants Fending Belfast, March 17 (AP).—The Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force, one of Northern Ireland's secret paramilitary organizations, admitted today that assassins had killed a man from a rival group during the weekend and warned that at least two more men are marked for death.

The announcement by a booted UVF officer in Belfast brought into the open a long-simmering feud between the left-leaning UVF and the Ulster Defense Association, its main Protestant rival over ideology and lucrative rackets.

Saturday night, three hooded gunmen entered a Belfast bar and killed two UDA men, John Fulton, 20, and Stephen Gorder, 18.

New Thai Leader Vows Pullout by U.S. Within Year

BANGKOK, March 17 (AP).—The 26,000 troops and \$50 U.S. aircraft must be withdrawn from Thailand within one year, the new Thai government said today, Premier Kukrit Pramo said today after King Bhumibol Adulyadej confirmed his Cabinet.

"If the Cambodian war is expanded into Thailand or if rockets fall on our soil, then we have to think it over," said Mr. Kukrit, who is under pressure from socialist groups to end the U.S. presence.

The Pentagon has already announced plans to cut its Thai strength by about half during the coming year.

The previous Thai government, headed by Mr. Kukrit's older brother, Seni Pramoj, was confirmed Feb. 22 but was forced to resign eight days later when it lost its first confidence vote. Mr. Seni's fall was blamed for delaying the U.S. withdrawal for 18 months. That stand contributed to his downfall.

Mr. Kukrit, whose Social Action party ran fifth in the Feb. 25 election, formed a coalition of 10 of the parties that lost in the Feb. 25 election. He said he would after his brother's efforts failed. The new coalition—still to be approved by the House of Representatives—Wednesday has 12 seats, 11 short of a majority in the 269-seat assembly. It is believed to have a good chance of winning the vote.

Boycott Aide Says U.S. Firms React

DAMASCUS, March 17 (UPI).—The Arab boycott organization's headquarters here is receiving an average of six requests daily from American companies asking to be removed from the Arab blacklist, the head of the office, Mohammed Ahmad Mahgoub, said in an interview distributed today by the Middle East News Agency.

Mr. Mahgoub said that American firms, "realizing the damage to their interests if they deal with Israel," also ask about steps they should take to avoid being put on the Arab blacklist, which closes Arab markets to companies doing business with Israel.

He said that the number of American companies on the blacklist "is not big" if compared to the overall number of "enemies" removed from the blacklist. Mr. Mahgoub said, "a company must submit documents proving it has ended all relations with Israel."

France Asked to Bar Hijackers' Expulsion

PARIS, March 17 (UPI).—A prosecuting attorney told a court today that he believed France should turn down a U.S. request to send Americans Mary Catherine Kerkov and Willie Holder home to be tried for the 1972 hijacking of a passenger jet to Algeria.

The attorney said that their act was mainly political. Miss Kerkov, pleading in passionate tones, and Mr. Holder, speaking haltingly and claiming illness, testified at their extradition hearing that they hijacked the Western Air Lines plane with 97 passengers aboard because they were revolted by the U.S. role in the Vietnam war. French law prohibits extradition of political refugees.

From the business suit to the most formal dress

The Lanvin suit

"Fundamental harmony must exist between a suit and the personality of the man who wears it."

It was an English gentleman who said: "Two things are important to me in life: my shoes and my bed, because I must always be in either one or the other."

I recounted this maxim to Monsieur Deschamps, master tailor at Lanvin. He was astonished. "No gentleman worthy of the name," he replied, "would fail to mention the suit of clothes in which, come what may, he also spends half his life. That is why comfort and tailoring are so essential," he hastened to add.

As our conversation continued in the fitting rooms at 13, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore where the atmosphere is soft and quiet, Deschamps grew more eloquent.

"Comfort is a very subtle notion, Monsieur. Yes, it has to do with the quality, and feel of the cloth. And, of course, every cut, every stitch even the lining, must be perfect. But there is more: a fundamental harmony that must exist between a suit and the personality of the man who wears it. A suit should not merely fit, it should be its wearer. This is true elegance. Unfortunately, most men dress almost mathematically: grey responsibility, brown sport, etc. But clothes do not make the man, Monsieur. He must be allowed to be himself."

Monsieur Deschamps is assisted by six master-cutters, the nobility of their trade. They can show you nearly a thousand fabrics, including the most rare. But don't be embarrassed by the choice. It virtually guarantees that there will be no other Lanvin suit quite like yours.

It also makes it possible for you to find a fabric that is precisely your own. This is why, at Lanvin, we want you to talk about yourself—even if you would prefer not to. We need to know you.

Once the fabric is chosen and the measurements made, your suit receives the careful attention of nearly 60 craftsmen. The cloth goes first to the cutters, then to specialists who assemble your suit. Then to finishers for the lining, the buttonholes, the hems...

Thousands of tiny hand stitches, the strongest and finest threads, eighty to one hundred hours of work: this is your Lanvin suit.

I asked one of these craftsmen, an employee of thirty years, if he ever thought of moving to another house. "Sir," he replied, "one does not leave Lanvin."

"Remember," observed Monsieur Deschamps as we left the shop, "they are as loyal as our customers—if that is possible."

And how will you feel in your first Lanvin suit?

So much yourself that you may think you're a different person.

G.L.

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Controlling Fate of Needy

A Study Says Food Crisis Could Increase U.S. Power

By Henry Weinstein

FRANCISCO, March 12 (AP)—A research report of the CIA has concluded that food shortages, which are likely to increase in the near future, could give the United States a new source of power it has never before—possibly an economic and political dominance greater than that of the immediate post-World War II years.

The report, titled "Potential Implications of Trends in World Food Production and Distribution," was prepared by the CIA's Office of Political Research, which is part of the agency's Office of Intelligence Research. It does not, however, represent an official CIA position.

The report contains a disclaimer at the bottom of its first page that says:

"This study was prepared by the Office of Political Research of the Central Intelligence Agency. It does not, however, represent an official CIA position. The views presented represent the best judgment of the issuing office, which is aware that the complex issues discussed lend themselves to other interpretations."

In a section on "political and other implications" of food shortages, the report says: "Where a climate change causes great shortages of food despite United States exports, the potential risks to the United States would be increased. There would be increasing desperate attempts on the part of the militarily powerful but nonetheless hungry nations to get more grain any way they could. Massive migration backed by force would become a very live issue. 'Nuclear blackmail' is not inconceivable," the report says.

"More likely, perhaps, would be ill-conceived efforts to undertake drastic actions which might be worse than the disease—e.g., efforts to change the climate by trying to melt the Arctic cap."

Near the end of the 52-page report, it states: "In the poor and powerless areas, population would have to drop to levels that could be supported. Food subsidies and external aid, however generous the donors might be, would be inadequate. Unless or until the climate improved and agricultural techniques changed, sufficient population levels now projected for the LDCs could not be reached. The population 'problem' would have solved itself in the most unpleasant fashion."

The report gives no indication regarding to whom it was distributed. It is not known whether U.S. representatives to the World Food Conference had an opportunity to read it.

Dean Wearies Of Explaining Lecture Fees

ANA, Calif., March 12 (AP)—John Dean 3d, explaining why he has cut short college speaking tour, said speaking engagements in the last stop for the former White House counsel and convicted Watergate conspirator, a friendly audience of more than 3,000 Saturday night at Santa Ana College.

When I came out of prison, wanted to go out and talk to students on campuses, to give my experiences and bad judgments," he said.

But even though the crowd gushed at his quips and applauded his remarks, he wased whether he was profiting from the spoils of Watergate by accepting a \$3,500 lecture fee and \$200 expenses.

Ford Warns U.S. Against Isolationism

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12 (AP)—President Ford told a group of prospects for world peace that the nation is growing "slowly but surely" and that the nation will not retreat into the "splendid isolationism" of the past.

Ford got one of the warmest welcomes of any of his state presidential trips when he arrived in this northwest Indiana city and on the university campus.

He delivered a plea against isolationism and said that aid must be continued both diplomatically and humanely.

He is counseled to withdraw from one world and go it alone," he said. "I've heard that before and I'm here to say not going to dance to it."

Here were a few hecklers at the start of Mr. Ford's speech. He got a two-minute ovation at the end of it.

He then appealed to the nation's youth to join their elders in paying no attention to doomsday warnings that the tide of war is running against us. "I don't believe it," he said.

Ford did not mention Cambodia, South Vietnam, the Soviet Union, China or any other nation. But he laid out greater detail than in any of his public speeches of his commitment to a "working dinner" with the governors of Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland and a news conference.

Our help," Mr. Ford said, "must take the form of helping every nation to help itself."

Illinois Bar Group Checks Marijuana

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12 (AP)—A proposed bill to legalize use of marijuana has been read by the Illinois State Association's board of governors.

The legislation would take federal users of marijuana out of the criminal justice system and maintain penalties for the manufacture, sale or possession of the narcotic with intent to sell.



OOPS—This Houston city bus drew double takes from passing motorists after the driver hooked a power pole guy wire and the bus headed skyward. The driver and his only passenger were quickly rescued; the bus took longer. The driver, who told police he blacked out and apparently hit the accelerator, was charged with a negligent accident.

To Make Him Leave South

FBI Mailed Spurious Threat To a Black Activist in 1969

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The FBI sent a spurious threatening letter in 1969 to a black Baptist minister to compel him to leave his civil rights work in Mississippi and return to the North, newly released bureau documents show.

The documents, which reflect part of the bureau's controversial Controtempo operation aimed at black nationalist groups, were made available last week by the bureau in response to a lawsuit brought by the minister, Donald Jackson, who is now known as Muhammad Kenyatta.

Mr. Kenyatta said yesterday in a telephone interview that the letter, sent to his home in Tougaloo, Miss., in April, 1969, was the central factor in his decision to leave the Jackson Human Rights Project the following month and return to Pennsylvania.

Assessment of Effect

In their assessment of the letter's potential effect shortly before it was sent, agents in the FBI's office in Jackson, Miss., said in a memorandum:

"It is hoped that this letter, if approved and forwarded to Jackson, will give him the impression that he has been discredited at the Tougaloo College campus and is no longer welcomed there."

It added that it may possibly also cause him to decide to leave Mississippi and return to his original home in Pennsylvania.

A copy of the letter, signed by the "Tougaloo College Defense Committee," was among the documents of the Controtempo, or counterintelligence program, provided by the bureau to lawyers of the American Civil Liberties Union representing Mr. Kenyatta.

The letter, which the documents show was approved by the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI director, accused Mr. Kenyatta of immaturity and irresponsibility and told him to remain away from the Tougaloo campus.

The final paragraph read: "Should you feel that this is a hollow directive and not heed our diplomatic and well thought out warning, we shall consider contacting local authorities regarding some of your activities or take other measures available to us which would have a more direct effect and which would not be as cordial as this note."

Organization Formed

A Controtempo report provided with the letter shows that a few weeks earlier such an organization had been formed on the campus and that its members were armed.

"While it does turn out that the FBI sent this letter in the name of this defense committee," Mr. Kenyatta said in recalling his fears for his safety and that of his family, "I think that my instincts and reactions were absolutely correct."

John Shattuck, a lawyer in the ACLU New York office, said in an interview that with the letter

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Russia Warns Japan Over Chinese Ties

Dispute Over Islands Also Annoys Moscow

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, March 12 (NYT)—The Soviet Union has begun to warn Japan, gently but unmistakably, that it is uneasy about the prospect of closer relations between Japan and China.

The Soviet concern stems from the resumption of political discussions between Tokyo and Peking and the territorial dispute that has kept Japan and the Soviet Union from signing a peace treaty since the end of World War II.

The Kremlin message, emerging in authoritative press commentaries and articles, is that while Moscow welcomes increased economic ties with Japan, the Japanese should soften or abandon their intransigence on the territorial question: The Soviet occupation since World War II of four of the Kurile Islands lying north of the Japanese island of Hokkaido.

The Soviet malaise became apparent after the visit here in January of Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. The minister was reported to be prepared to discuss a settlement of the islands' dispute but, according to knowledgeable Western diplomats, he was rebuffed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

An unconfirmed account of the meeting between the foreign ministers, published in the Peking Review, an enthusiastically pro-Soviet journal that is distributed in Moscow in plain brown wrappers, said that Mr. Gromyko was "tongue-tied by Miyazawa's outspokenness" on the territorial issue.

The official Soviet account of Mr. Miyazawa's three-day visit said that the meetings took place in a "frank and friendly atmosphere." In Soviet parlance, "frank" often means that there were sharp disagreements.

Since the meetings, Soviet news media have been emphasizing the benefits of increased Soviet-Japanese trade, while simultaneously attacking Peking and unidentified Japanese politicians and newspapers for trying to "drive a wedge" between Moscow and Tokyo.

Fravda, the Communist party paper, recently referred to the island issue as "the boring territorial question."

Chinese Report

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Attends Budapest Congress

Brezhnev Reportedly Seeks European Summit on June 30

BUDAPEST, March 12 (UPI)—Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary General of the Soviet Communist party, attended the opening session of the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Communist party today.

In Geneva, Western diplomatic sources said today that Mr. Brezhnev has called for a June 30 summit meeting to sign a treaty on European security and cooperation.

They said Mr. Brezhnev made his proposal in letters to the leaders of Britain, France, Italy and West Germany last week.

There was no letter to President Ford, they said, although the United States participates in the 35-nation European Security Conference.

Mr. Brezhnev proposed to the four West European leaders—Harold Wilson, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Aldo Moro and Helmut Schmidt—that the conference be wound up by the end of May, with a June 30 signing ceremony in Helsinki, the diplomats said.

On the basis of the few concessions made by Moscow so far, however, such an early summit meeting can be ruled out, they said.

The Western diplomats had no

immediate explanation for Mr. Brezhnev's letters and proposal, although they speculated that it may have something to do with indications that the Soviet leader may retire by this autumn.

Some witnesses in Budapest thought Mr. Brezhnev looked drawn but East-bloc sources discounted Western reports of the 68-year-old Russian leader's ill health.

They said he would not have come here for the six-day congress if he really were ill.

"He looks better than Janos Kadar," said a witness of the session in the auditorium of the Construction Workers' Union.

Mr. Kadar, head of the Hungarian Communist party, is said to smoke 100 cigarettes a day. He coughed frequently during his speech, in which he promised to raise the Hungarian standard of living and build a "Socialist democracy."

Mr. Brezhnev was applauded loudly by the 848 delegates, who ranged in age from 21 to 81.

Reason for Interest

The Hungarians are acutely interested in the state of Mr. Brezhnev's health and the effect his departure might have on Soviet-Hungarian relations.

"The government of the Soviet Union, the party, and Comrade Brezhnev personally have great understanding for our problems," Mr. Kadar said in his keynote speech.

Hungarians fear that a hard-line successor to Mr. Brezhnev might have little sympathy for Mr. Kadar's benevolent brand of Communism.

Mr. Kadar sounded what Hungarians political observers said was a new note today.

"The dictatorship of the proletariat is diminishing," he said. "As this happens class differences will fade away. We will then have a Socialist democracy."

He said in this Socialist democracy both farmers and intellectuals would play a major role.

Called "The Common Catechism: A Book of Christian Faith," and aimed primarily at adults, the German version of which has circulated widely in Europe for the last two years, it is being published in English for the first time by Seabury Press of the Episcopal Church.

Although approved as official teaching by no Catholic or Protestant church body, the document represents a landmark in a process of developing an ecumenical theology that began in large measure with the Second Vatican Council's spirit of reconciliation.

Forty Lutheran, Reformed and Catholic theologians worked over a five-year period to produce the statement.

The document adopts what is known in theological circles as an apologetic approach—that is, it tries to explain the faith by taking into account the doubts and challenges to Christianity posed by the contemporary world.

SST Goes to Alma-Ata

MOSCOW, March 12 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union's Tu-144 supersonic airliner, due to enter service this year, has made its first trial run to Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan's capital, a city of 600,000 situated 2,500 miles south-east of Moscow, according to Kazakhstanskaya Pravda.

Spokesmen here for the Kurdish leader, Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani, said no attempts were being made at the moment to organize a major flight of refugees from among the 1.5 million Kurds in Iraq, the spokesman said.

About 165,000 refugees have fled during the last year into camps in Iran, according to Iranian officials.

The Kurdish rebels received extensive support from Iran until the access routes into the enclave were sealed last week. At the same time, Iraqi troops launched a heavy infantry, air and artillery assault against Kurdish positions.

Tourism in U.S.S.R. Rose 15% in 1974

MOSCOW, March 12 (UPI)—The head of the Soviet Tourist Union said today that tourism in the Soviet Union last year increased 15 per cent over 1973. But poor economic conditions reduced visitors from the United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan.

Mr. Suchenko told a news conference that 3.4 million tourists came to the Soviet Union in 1974, 60 per cent of them from the Socialist countries. He said the Socialist countries sent 18 per cent more tourists than the previous year.

Rome Leaders Set Plan to Cut Violence

Coalition Parties Back Improved Police Pay

ROME, March 12 (Reuters)—Italian political leaders tonight reached broad agreement on measures to combat a rising tide of criminal and political violence.

They agreed to improve the pay and conditions of Italy's hard-pressed police and strengthen the law on preventive detention.

Leaders of all four parties belonging to the governing majority said they were satisfied with the talks which appear to have strengthened the fragile four-month-old coalition led by Premier Aldo Moro.

Politicians leaving tonight's meeting said another session had been called for next Monday after officials have had time to draw up detailed proposals along agreed lines.

The remaining differences of opinion between the four center-left parties that make up the governing majority are over a Socialist proposal for a police union and Social Democrats' support for an extension of police powers of summary detention.

Chaired by Mr. Moro, the meeting was attended by the ministers of interior, justice, defense and the Treasury, the secretaries of the four center-left parties that comprise the governing majority and their leaders in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

While the leaders were meeting, demonstrators and police battled for two hours in a suburb after a collision between a police car and a sports car. A policeman and two other persons were reported hurt.

About 150 demonstrators barricaded a square with buses after forcing the passengers to get out. Fighting erupted as police charged the crowd and fired tear gas.

The demonstrators, who threw stones and Molotov cocktails, fled when a thunderstorm flooded the square.

Mink and wool from Lanvin 2 a remarkable new suit fabric

IMAGINE a suit softer than cashmere. Warm but light. This season's most elegant suit fabric is specially woven of mink and wool by Lanvin.

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PREQUALIFICATION OF BIDDERS FOR PORT CONSTRUCTION

PORT AUTHORITY GUAYAQUIL

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

The Port Authority of Guayaquil, Ecuador, plans to construct additional port facilities for the seaport at Guayaquil, Puerto Maritimo.

The construction contract for these facilities will be awarded by international bid and the bidders will be prequalified.

The documents for prequalification of the bidders will be accepted at the offices of the Port Authority of Guayaquil, Ecuador, until 30 April 1975 at 1,600 hours. Documents received after this date will not be considered.

Prequalification forms and a general description of the project can be obtained from the Embassies of the Republic of Ecuador in the following countries:

Washington, D.C.
United States of America;
Madrid, Spain;
The Hague, Holland;
London, England;
Bonn, West Germany;
Paris, France;
Rome, Italy;
Tokyo, Japan;

and also from the following:

Autoridad Portuaria de Guayaquil
Casilla 5739
Guayaquil, Ecuador

Palmer and Baker Engineers, Inc.
P.O. Box 1867
Mobile, Alabama 36601
United States of America.

Payment of U.S. \$40.00 will be required to receive these forms with the check made to:

Autoridad Portuaria de Guayaquil.

In all cases the completed forms should be returned directly to:

Autoridad Portuaria de Guayaquil
Casilla 5739
Guayaquil, Ecuador

Ing. Nicolas Romero Sangster,
GERENTE GENERAL.

Abg. Mario Tama Landin,
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Turkish Party Chiefs Renew Coalition Drive

ANKARA, March 12 (UPI)—President Fahri Koruturk met today with political leaders in a new attempt to end Turkey's 6-month-old government crisis.

Bulent Ecevit, leader of Turkey's largest political party, said after meeting Mr. Koruturk that his Republican People's party would support any government that guaranteed early elections.

None of Turkey's six political parties have enough votes in the 450-seat National Assembly to form a majority government.

Surface of Mercury photographed from a distance of 40,000 miles by Mariner-10. Craters are 18 to 31 miles in diameter.

Mariner Ending Mercury Photos

PASADENA, Calif., March 12 (AP)—Mariner-10 headed for its eternal orbit of the sun today after passing by Mercury to test the planet's magnetic field and take hundreds of photos.

It was the closest approach to another planet ever achieved, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said.

Mariner passed within 125 miles of the planet, although the point of closest approach, on the dark side of Mercury, was not recorded on film. Scientists here are expected to say within a day or two what Mariner discovered about Mercury's magnetic field.

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Gaullism Without De Gaulle

France's President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has thus far done very well in administering a Gaullist constitution without either De Gaulle or an identifiable heir to his political tradition, as head of the French state. This is no mean feat: what De Gaulle envisaged was a president who represented all of France, like the American president, but without the party machinery that is so essential to the functioning of the White House. For De Gaulle disliked parties; his own preference was for vaguer and wider groupings—"assemblages"—rather than those "discordant fractions which could only divide" which, in De Gaulle's view, made up the traditional French party system.

That De Gaulle had a point became apparent in the Fourth Republic, under a constitution which the great liberator rejected, when, during 12 years, there were 17 prime ministers, forming 24 cabinets. The nearly 17 years of the Fifth Republic have seen far more stability, prosperity and prestige for France. But more than 10 of those years were under the presidency of Charles de Gaulle himself, whose accomplishments, statesmanlike personality and superb command of language gave unique authority. The aftermath of De Gaulle's tenure undoubtedly helped sustain his first successor, Georges Pompidou (which is no reflection on the late Pompidou's own ability). But now?

The regular Gaullist party—for it has become one—is led by the present Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac. But Michel Jobert, though never a party member, is leading a new Gaullist movement which seems intended to revive the intense nationalism which Le Grand Chariot once personified, and which was successfully tempered by Presidents Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing. In a time when every nation is, through

economic tensions, forced to turn inward to some degree, this appeal to French pride and French interests can have great political impact. And, in a period when international cooperation was never more essential, it could be dangerous.

For Charles de Gaulle, the idea of France was transcendent, and he expressed it with lonely courage in the black years of war, and in words that reverberated through a stricken people. But what France needed then, and in the years when it was winning back its strength of purpose and power, is not necessarily what France needs today, when the interchange of goods and services has very largely replaced, in importance, the exchanges of diplomacy. The renewal of Europe after the war, in both politics and economics, was, to be sure, a cooperative affair, in which the United States played a constructive role. But it was also a time when boundaries were being delineated, armies loomed large, and much was being decided by the long confrontation of Moscow and Washington, as superpowers in fact.

It would be perilous oversimplification to say that these factors no longer play important parts in human destiny. But they have been downgraded by bread-and-butter issues which stimulate national selfishness while challenging international cooperation. Charles de Gaulle once quoted Solon, who, when asked what was the best constitution, replied: "Tell me first for what people and in what epoch?" Much the same would apply to the approach to foreign affairs. This is not 1940, nor 1948, nor 1953, nor 1959, nor are the needs of France precisely what they were in any of these critical years of the Gaullist epic. When Gaullism is revived without De Gaulle, it is proper to ask "What people, and what epoch is it supposed to serve?"

Cambodia Aid: Ford's Choice

The impression is current and widespread that the Congress won't give the Ford administration any more money for military aid to Cambodia. But the impression is faulty. Under certain conditions, the Congress might come through. It depends on the administration.

Consider what happened on Thursday. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, under a compromise offered by Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ill., seemed all set to offer an extra \$82.5 million. But the State Department rejected the money on grounds that it would have had to commit itself to working for a settlement by June 30 and giving no additional aid after that date. So the committee voted down the compromise, 18 to 15. The State Department's position was absolutely self-defeating, a triumph of institutional myopia over national interest. The committee was offering aid, with strings attached. The strings would have provided some prospects, however faint, of bringing the war and its agony to an end in an orderly and humane way. But the administration, which has been utterly unable itself to end the war or ease the agony, rejected the package.

If the administration merely wants to put the onus for failure on Congress, it will sit tight. If it is serious about the aid, however—and there are now signs that President Ford himself does see the light—it will promptly return to Capitol Hill and, in the votes remaining on the issue in the Senate and House, ask for the Hamilton compromise. This will require a considerable swallowing of pride. But it could work. Democratic caucuses in both houses have voted—on the blunt and emotional issue of aid, yes or no—against further Cambodian aid. But on the more precise and responsible issue that has been framed in the committees—aid with conditions aimed at peace as against no aid—the evidence of several votes is that the Congress does not want to abandon Cambodia; it wants to see it through to a peace-

ful shore. Whether a non-Communist or Communist government controls that shore is not so important to the Congress in this instance as is the ending of the Cambodian people's struggle and pain. The administration, seemingly blinded by its own exaggerated fears that American global credibility will be shaken, has yet to show that it understands the feeling on Capitol Hill. But the feeling is there to be tapped. As we say, it depends on the administration.

Desperately grasping for an emotional level with which to move the Congress, the administration claims that, if aid is withheld and the Cambodian Communists take over, a "bloodbath" will ensue. When the administration drops this particular argument, Congress will know the administration is serious about the aid. For the heart of the congressional position is compassion for the suffering people of Cambodia. If the administration does not understand this, it does not understand anything. This is not to say that one can dismiss the "bloodbath" specter out of hand: Those rockets raining down on civilians in Phnom Penh are very real. But the Congress plainly feels that the threatened "bloodbath" is less ominous than a continuation of the current bloodletting. The administration's choice is to argue the point and surely lose the aid, or to concede the point and possibly get the aid. It's that simple.

The administration still professes to believe that American will be tested in Cambodia. But Congress feels, quite rightly, that what is actually being tested is American sense. The more the administration insists that American constancy rather than American judgment is at issue, the worse the eventual American loss in Cambodia will appear to be. And the more certain will be the administration's failure to get that modicum of extra aid needed to provide a chance—and a chance is all there now is—to bring the war in Cambodia compassionately and quickly to an end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Expensive British Membership

If the price paid by the other EEC members for continued British membership is measured against the effects on integration policy and the fact that the whole exercise was largely conditioned by Prime Minister Harold Wilson's tactical moves to handle internal Labor party feuds, it is anything but cheap, irrespective of whether or not it proves acceptable to the British cabinet and voters. In essence, it amounts to the establishment of the principle that a solemn and fully-ratified treaty can be overruled by something as common as a change of government in a member country.

—From the *Neus Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Iran-Iraq Ties

While the most immediate and drastic effects of the agreement between Iran and Iraq have been felt by the Kurds, its possible repercussions in other parts of the Middle East should not be ignored. Iraq... will almost certainly begin to play a bigger role in inter-Arab affairs, and perhaps also in those of OPEC and the world community in general. The radicalism of Iraqi foreign policy in recent years has been essentially the verbal radicalism which a weak government often uses to atone for its impotence. A Baghdad government with genuine power in international affairs might also discover genuine responsibility.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 18, 1900

PARIS—The Petit Journal has published an interesting article on the work with carrier pigeons effected by General de Senlis who commands the Cavalry Brigade of the 20th Corps. He has trained the pigeons for use in warfare under actual battle conditions and says that the utility of the carrier pigeons for military purposes will be a definite asset for any army.

Fifty Years Ago

March 18, 1925

NEW YORK—If Nevada becomes a Monte Carlo on a large scale, under a bill now pending in the State Legislature, it may attract something more than a multitude of professional and amateur gamblers. It may bring more problems than it hopes to solve. Already the Anti-Gambling League, the Anti-Tobacco League and the Anti-Tea and Coffee League have voiced their opposition to the project.



"How About One More Toss—Best 34 Out of 67"

Cambodia: Avoiding a Bloodbath

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The administration's basic arguments for additional military aid to the Lon Nol forces in Cambodia have failed in Congress. Members right across the political spectrum now dismiss the talk of an American commitment and credibility and keeping the war going to negotiate a settlement.

The one remaining argument is that more arms aid will help prevent a "bloodbath" as the insurgents take over in Phnom Penh. This view has weight because it originated with Rep. Paul (Fete) McCloskey, a long-time opponent of American intervention in Indochina. But not many have focused on precisely what Fete McCloskey said. It is important to do so.

First, in testifying before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee last week, McCloskey emphasized the horror of what is actually happening now in Cambodia. In just the first two months of this year, he estimated, the war cost 15,000 lives—and probably four times that many wounded. That is 75,000 casualties in a nation of 7 million.

Vengeance Feared

McCloskey said he feared "vengeance" by the insurgents because Lon Nol's army makes a "practice of taking no prisoners." (Congressional sources say the United States, concerned at this practice, gave money for a POW facility—but it was never built.) Second, McCloskey said he was appalled by grim refugee accounts of Khmer Rouge brutality. He told the senators: "I do not think I ever voted for this war, but I am a part of the United States which invaded Cambodia in 1970 for our own purposes, and caused a nation of 7 million people to lose 10 per cent of their people killed, half of their people refugees. We could not have a greater sense of guilt to any nation in the world than what we have done to these poor people. And it is that reason, that sense of guilt, that causes me to think we owe them the best chance of keeping the most number of Cambodians alive."

The McCloskey proposal was to keep the ammunition going to Phnom Penh until the wet season in June—and only until then, making June 30 the final cutoff date for arms aid. He said his aim was to keep the defense perimeter around Phnom Penh these few more months in order to let those marked for retribution by the Khmer Rouge get away before power was transferred. These were his specific ideas:

• Lon Nol and his "top people" should resign. "I don't think there is any chance of Lon Nol stabilizing the country in any way. That government is corrupt and inept both. I don't think there is any chance whatsoever of negotiation with Lon Nol."

• Whoever takes the government over should then negotiate Phnom Penh's surrender. He should "take a white flag and go outside of the perimeter and try to turn the city over in condition for a peaceful transfer with people allowed to leave that would be simply subject to execution."

Time to Flee

The essence of McCloskey's proposal is time to let people get out before the government falls. If the Ford administration really agreed with him, it would accept his June cutoff date for military aid. But it does not. That is

because it is not prepared publicly to admit his premises—the inevitability of Lon Nol's fall, the need to minimize bloodshed as power passes. It wants to keep the war going in the hope that something will turn up—and merely uses the bloodbath argument to that end.

Some Republicans, notably Sen. Jacob Javits, may have supported more arms aid under the misapprehension that the administration did accept the McCloskey view. Over the weekend the White House made clear that the President has not accepted a cutoff date, and officials disclosed plans to ask Congress for \$421 million more in arms for Cambodia after June.

Some will find the whole bloodbath debate unreal. What future possibility could be more terrible than the reality of what is happening to Cambodia now? If the concern is for the safety of particular people, how will delay help them? McCloskey's conclusion does not follow from his premises.

But there is a responsibility, as McCloskey says—responsibility to try to minimize the final damage from a tragic American miscal-

culation. And there are things to do.

Large amounts of American food are going to Cambodia now, and more is in the pipeline. We could create an incentive for restraint on the part of the insurgent forces if we held out an offer of continuing shipments of food after any change of government—food and medicine.

We could also seek to introduce some international personnel into the situation in Phnom Penh as change occurs. Prince Sihanouk, the nominal head of the insurgent regime, has actually indicated that this would be acceptable—if American arms aid stops. In a cable last week he spoke, with that condition, of the insurgent party, government and army accepting "contact" with "Americans or France or the United Nations in order to arrange the question of a peaceful transfer of power." Finally, it is an American obligation to get Lon Nol and those around him out of the country. The means are there: The airlift planes that land every few minutes and leave empty. Waiting will cost more lives, not save them. The time has come to put an end to the killing.

Letters

Illegal Aliens in U.S.

I strongly disagree with the Washington Post editorial entitled "U.S. and Illegal Aliens" (HT, March 5). The entire thrust of the editorial is contrary to the off-spoiled principle of citizen responsibility for upholding law. By arguing that the Soviet intelligence service should rest with governmental agencies, the editorial argues for a step in the direction of a controlled society and away from the freedom with responsibility that is at the heart of our system.

Although sympathizing with the plight of the millions in the world who do not have the advantages that Americans enjoy, I am unable to condone the fraud and total disregard for law that enables the illegals to take hundreds of thousands of jobs in the United States. Surely at this time of high unemployment we cannot afford to allow those with no legal right to these jobs to hold them.

I concur that the Social Security Administration should cooperate more fully to controlling the problem of illegal aliens, but long experience has shown this proposed solution to be inadequate. There are employers who are quite as willing to violate social security law as immigration law. We must also recognize that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, with its limited staff and budget, simply cannot enforce existing regulations. This proposed legislation is a modest first step in "turning off the magnet" that draws the illegal aliens to the United States in the first place.

DOUGLAS R. KEENE
Karachi, Pakistan.

For the Record

In backgrounding his recent story from Moscow (HT, Feb. 21) on the conviction and presumed execution of a Soviet citizen accused of spying for a foreign power, New York Times correspondent James Clarity wrote that the last expulsion of an Amer-

ican diplomat from Moscow occurred in May, 1971. As the individual cited, may I set the record straight.

There was no expulsion, no person non grata anathema. Literaturnaya Gazeta did publish on May 5 of that year a fanciful article imputing to me a number of imaginary acts aimed at "subversion of the Soviet intelligence service." (As counselor for cultural affairs I was responsible for the development of cultural exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union). But my routine transfer had already been announced in Washington a month earlier and my family and I left under our own steam and at our own time in mid-July of that year.

MCKINNEY H. RUSSELL
Counselor for Public Affairs,
U.S. Embassy,
Bonn.

European Security

I am inclined to think that the impending fall of the U.S. puppet Lon Nol under Khmer Rouge pressure is a very minor and logical development compared to the projected replay of "Yalta" that, according to a frequently misleading editorial entitled "European Security" (HT, Feb. 26), would appear to be, as we say, all over but the shouting.

What the Soviet Union is seeking can hardly be termed a "provisional" settlement of the territorial status quo in Eastern Europe, as anybody who has followed the proposal's accelerated progress must understand. Nor has the language concerning "freer human contacts" been "substantially agreed" (the quotes are from The New York Times editorial), as far as public knowledge is concerned.

Isn't it time that intelligent, open presentation of this extremely important issue which, if the proposed text is ratified, will seal the fates of some 100 million persons, should be made available for public knowledge and discussion? Shouldn't the persons concerned be allowed to vote on it? Or is it so tightly

Claire Sterling

From Rome:

In effect, Pajetta said Italians are either doomed to drift into a new era of Fascist rule... or must accept the Communists...

ROME—On the eve of a party congress that is getting to look more historic by the minute, the Italian Communists are glowing with pleasure over the hospitality just afforded them on the editorial pages of The New York Times. The Times' Op-Ed page article, signed by a Communist named Giancarlo Pajetta, makes his party's offer of a "historic compromise" sound so good, and the only apparent alternative sound so bad, that one may wonder what on earth the Italian democrats are waiting for.

Knowing Giancarlo Pajetta, though, some might also wonder how he of all people could have gotten the chance to do such a snow job on The New York Times.

Giancarlo Pajetta, does not belong to the team of crisp young technocrats recruited by Communist party secretary Enrico Berlinguer who have done so much of late to improve the Italian Communists' image. One of the few overaged party leaders still in the fold, he is known now as an elder statesman. What he used to be known as for a quarter of a century, however, was not only a "gung ho" Stalinist, but the most devastatingly effective "agit-prop" man in Communist ranks.

Parents Know

It is so long since the Communists have resorted to the kind of agitation and propaganda he was so good at that younger Italians may not even know what a first-class agit-prop man was like. But their parents could hardly forget him.

In the early postwar days, the streets of Italy's cities were rarely free of Communist rioters, with Pajetta unfurling in their midst, directing operations. Those were the days when the Communists here still had huge caches of arms left over from the partisan resistance, and hadn't yet quite taken in the fact that Stalin wasn't going to let them have their revolution. The late Alberto Togliatti kept telling them that upon his return from Moscow, where he had spent 20 years as Stalin's right-hand man. But it was some years before they really believed him. Until they did, the riots orchestrated by Giancarlo Pajetta were violent and menacing, and the Communists came very close indeed to seizing power by force.

In fact they practically had their fist in the door at least twice. Once was in 1948, when a young Sicilian took a shot at Togliatti and nearly killed him. In the resulting outbreak, every major factory in Turin and Milan was occupied, policemen were disarmed, and partisans' roadblocks went up throughout northern and central Italy. Even in phlegmatic Rome, excited crowds surged through the streets shout-

ing "Duce or no!" "Give us the go-ahead!"—and only by the skin of their teeth did Pajetta and his fellow agit-prop men get them off the streets in the nick of time.

The other occasion was a year earlier, when a small incident touched off a semi-insurrection in the north, with thousands of strikes and riots, and an armed Communist occupation so nearly complete that when Interior Minister Mario Scelba called in Milan prefect on a private line, he was told: "The situation is under control. I'll be right there."

Of course Pajetta is a lot older now, and may not have had Stalinist thought in his head by then. He may even have gone through a genuine change of heart about the merits and uses of the democratic process. I personally met a lot of other Communists who did. In Prague, before they were swept out of sight in 1968 by the invading Warsaw Pact armies. Even so, he seems to be the man best suited to explain the dilemma of Italian democracy to the readers of The New York Times. Nor is his explanation as meticulously detached as it might be.

What Pajetta said, on the Op-Ed page, is that Italy is "between two contradictory political and social processes... democratically opposed to each other. One is a 'popular' democratic movement of anti-Fascist unity, naturally embracing the Communist party. The other is a 'tendent' toward right-wing authoritarian solutions and the danger of throwbacks to Fascism... representing a serious danger because part of the Christian Democratic leadership evidently thinks the Fascists can be used to break the back of the popular movements."

Doomed to Drift

In effect, Pajetta was saying that Italians are either doomed to drift into a new era of Fascist rule—with a hefty shove from the Catholic Christian Democrats' party dominating their government since the war—or must accept the Communists as the only way to save themselves from that fate worse than death, putting things in that kind of nutshell certainly leaves a lot of other things out. Pajetta did not mention any possible alternative whatever besides these two, said not a word to suggest that Italy might still have some democrats who are not yet prepared to settle for the one "fallen" to hint at the smallest possibility of a throwback on the Communists' own part towards the methods he himself had perfected for the destruction of Italian democracy. Nor did he concede in any other way that he and his fellow-Communists themselves might be some small part of Italian democracy's dilemma.

What he didn't say is particularly worth noting because it is the one thing that the most influential newspaper just four days before the Italian Communist party was to make its big pitch for a partnership with the democrats, at its 15th National Congress. Considering the state of Italian affairs at the moment, the Communists' appeal surely deserves to be examined carefully—especially by Americans, whose feelings on the subject could make an immense difference here either way.

For that reason alone, if no other, Pajetta's sudden appearance as a distinguished contributor to The New York Times has rocked a good many Italian democrats on their heels. Everybody here knows how badly Americans have been misled by the New York Times, and there probably isn't a Communist in Italy so superbly and professionally skilled at mixing his readers' wits.

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Wilson Begins Drive to Swing Labor Party to EEC Support

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 17 (WFP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today began an uphill effort to convert his Labor party to support of Britain's continued membership in the European Economic Community.

He spent more than three hours with the Cabinet this morning, telling it that he has won better EEC membership terms for the country. This afternoon, Mr. Wilson carried the message to 88 junior ministers and tonight he was speaking to the rest of the 318 Labor members of Parliament.

The nation's electorate will indicate its preference in a

referendum tentatively set for the last two weeks in June.

Mr. Wilson has no hope of a united Labor stance. More than half of the party's parliamentary delegation wants to take Britain out of the Common Market, and this bloc cuts across the spectrum from left to right.

To Minimize Rift

The Prime Minister hopes to minimize the divisiveness of the issue. He is abandoning the normal practice of collective responsibility that binds each minister to accept the Cabinet's majority position or resign. Instead, for this debate only, each minister will be free to speak his or her mind. To prevent harsh, personal attacks within the party, Mr. Wilson is drawing up a "code of conduct" that will set guidelines for ground rules for the quarrel.

His first task is to win as big a majority as possible within his Cabinet. Before today's meeting, a pro-market minister figured that the Cabinet would split 15 to 8 in favor of staying in.

The most vocal opponents are left-wing leaders Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the minister for industry; Trade Minister Peter Shore and Employment Minister Michael Foot. The five other Cabinet members likely to join them represent both the left and the right: Barbara Castle, social services; Eric Varley, energy; John Silkin, planning; William Ross, Scotland; and John Morris, Wales.

Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey and Defense Minister Roy Mason are all in favor of staying in the EEC. The community's strongest supporters are Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, and Shirley Williams, the consumer minister.

Low-Key Approach

Mr. Wilson is known to believe that the Conservatives who took Britain into the market two years ago oversold its virtues and he is adopting a low-key strategy. He is telling his party that Mr. Callaghan's 11-month negotiation was much of what Labor promised the voters it would seek from the eight other nations in the EEC—lower dues to match Britain's weaker economy, a revised system of prime support for farmers that could mean less expensive food, aid and trade for Commonwealth nations and a free hand to subsidize depressed areas.

Mr. Wilson is arguing that a departure from the community would threaten jobs by reducing investment and shrinking British sales to the Continent. Foes of the market argue that the EEC's rules will inhibit a British government from establishing socialism and Parliament will have to surrender sovereignty to bureaucrats in Brussels.

Paris Leads London in Conferences

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—Paris overtook London last year as the most popular city for international conferences, the 1974 survey of the Union of International Associations has shown.

Paris welcomed 197 meetings of this type, two more than the British capital, which nevertheless increased its number of international conferences by 21 per cent over 1973.

The survey showed that overall the United States is the most popular country in the world with the organizers of these conferences, followed by Britain.

Onassis' Will Said to Benefit 4 Survivors

PARIS, March 17 (AP).—Aristotle Onassis left his widow, Jacqueline, about \$120 million and most of his valuable paintings, and established trust funds of \$15 million each for her two children by the late President John Kennedy, family sources in Athens report.

They said the bulk of the Greek shipping magnate's estimated \$600-million fortune will go to his only surviving child, Christina, 24.

Art dealers in Athens conservatively estimate the value of Mr. Onassis' collection of paintings by Gauguin, El Greco, Van Gogh and Picasso at \$200 million. A dealer said that several paintings already were hanging in Mrs. Onassis's Fifth Avenue apartment in New York.

Sources close to the family said Mrs. Onassis, now 45, received a settlement at the time of her marriage to Mr. Onassis 6 1/2 years ago to provide for the two Kennedy children through a trust fund, with cash for herself and unlimited expenses while Mr. Onassis lived.

He died here Saturday at the age of 69. Doctors gave bronchopneumonia infection as the cause of death.

Family sources said Mr. Onassis's body will be flown by private jet from Paris to Greece tomorrow for burial and will be accompanied by his widow, Christina and other close members of the family.

The plane will land at Actium, on Greece's west coast. From there, the relatives and the body will be taken to nearby Levessa and then aboard Mr. Onassis's yacht, the Christina, to the Onassis-owned island of Skorpios for the burial service immediately after arrival, the sources said.

Mr. Onassis's fortune is not expected to be diminished appreciably by inheritance taxes. The shipping magnate's numerous holdings are spread through a maze of companies that mostly are domiciled in Monaco and other tax shelters.

Mr. Onassis's only son, Alexander, died in a plane crash in 1972, at age 24. Friends said the grief over his son's death contributed to Mr. Onassis's health problems.

Anglican Study Approves Some Mercy Killings

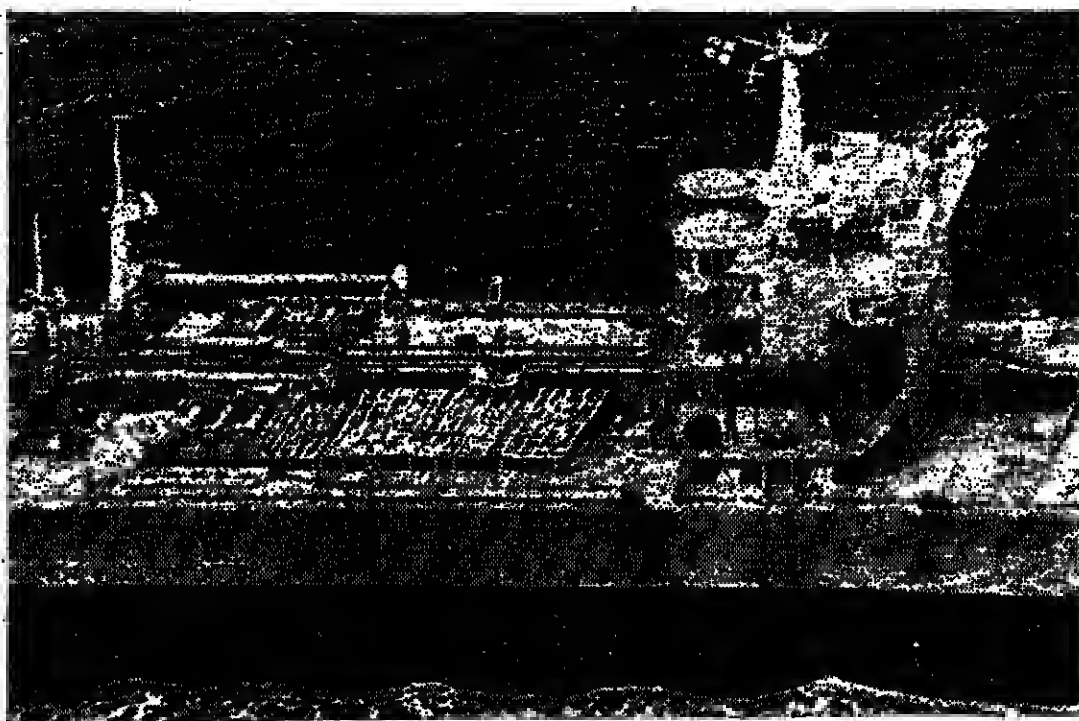
LONDON, MARCH 17 (AP).—The Church of England today declared that some forms of mercy killing "are morally justified," but urged that euthanasia not be legalized in Britain.

A report by a church-sponsored group of theologians, philosophers, physicians and lawyers said legalizing euthanasia would cause greater evils than it would remove. But it said it considered that using drugs to control pain even at the risk of shortening life was legitimate.

The report, the result of a four-year study, condemned "troubling medicines" that prolong the lives of patients when it would be better to allow them to die.

In a reference to terrorism, the document said that, in the church's view, shooting "a man in order to prevent his throwing a bomb at a crowd" is also in some cases morally justifiable.

The release of the report follows recent claims by British doctors that they had carried out mercy killings on terminally ill patients.



DANGEROUS CARGO—Barrels of arsenic waste carried as deck cargo on the Finnish tanker Enskeri reportedly will be dumped in the Atlantic despite numerous protests.

Finnish Dump Ship Sails On Despite Outcry

HELSINKI, March 17 (Reuters).—A Finnish tanker carrying a cargo of arsenic and other industrial wastes steamed toward the North Sea today amid a storm of criticism by government and press.

The 110,000-ton Enskeri, owned by the Finnish state oil corporation, is bound for an unspecified dumping ground in the South Atlantic with 690 200-liter barrels of the highly toxic waste. But

the Cabinet, after a meeting today, said the corporation must get official permission before it dumps the load. Earlier, authorities indicated that they lacked the legal means to prevent the dumping.

Both the Foreign and Interior Ministries have protested the dumping plans and the news media has conducted a major campaign to have the waste returned to Finland for destruction.

The corporation, Neste, at an emergency board meeting last night, ordered the ship to proceed to the Atlantic.

The controversy erupted as experts from seven Baltic nations met at the Finnish seaside resort of Hanko to discuss ways of keeping the sea clean.

The militant Finnish seamen's union today called for an investigation into the risk to the crew aboard the Enskeri.

Waldheim in Plea for Progress

UN Conference on Law of Sea Resumes

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, March 17 (WFP).—About 140 nations resumed today the task of attempting to reconcile widely diverging political and economic interests by drafting a new global charter to govern all aspects of man's use of the seas and the exploitation of their resources.

But in returning to what Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim termed "one of the most difficult" assignments ever given a United Nations conference, there was a general recognition among the more than 2,000 delegates that the goal was still too far distant to be reached in the eight weeks allotted them.

Conference president Hamilton Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka told newsmen on the eve of the Geneva session that another round of negotiations "must certainly" would have to be held before the delegations could return for a signing ceremony at Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, where the

first session was held last summer. It lasted 10 weeks.

Mr. Amerasinghe did not allude to the need for another session in his remarks to the conference today after opening the Geneva round by calling on the delegates to observe a minute of silence "for prayer or meditation."

But Mr. Waldheim tacitly recognized that still another negotiating session would have to be held when he urged, in a message read on his behalf, not that the delegates complete their task at Geneva, but that they make "further real progress."

In stressing the "urgent importance" of making such progress, the secretary-general was reflecting the views of many delegates that the conference has reached a make-or-break stage. He said that the conference must be able to raise hopes for a final accord, or it may be feared that what is widely regarded as a last effort to insure a generally accepted rule of international law over the seas will collapse.

"We will then be in deep trouble," a Western expert said of the free-for-all grab by nations for the riches in and under the seas that can be expected to follow.

Mr. Waldheim expressed a similar view when he said in his message that the potentialities for new conflicts concerning the seas were "very considerable, and, given the inevitable development of marine technology, are bound to increase unless we resolve to reach agreement while there is still time to do so."

At Caracas the conference, the third held by the UN on the law

Kidnappers Ask Huge Ransom for Roman Jeweler

ROME, March 17 (AP).—The kidnappers of Rome jeweler Giovanni Bulgari have demanded an unprecedented ransom of 10 billion lire (\$18 million) for his release, police sources said.

The demand was made in a note written by Mr. Bulgari to his family and delivered by the kidnappers to a friend, the sources said. They refused to disclose the name of the woman or how she received the message.

The sources said that Mr. Bulgari's brothers had no doubts the note was authentic and immediately recognized the handwriting when they received it Saturday. Mr. Bulgari was abducted by three men Thursday night as his chauffeur was driving him home.

In the note, he told his family he was well, the sources said, and also asked that police suspend investigations and that the press maintain silence on the kidnapping to speed contacts between the family and his abductors.

Police, however, said they would not suspend their search, as has been done in the past, in a new crackdown on kidnappings.

Bomb in Montpellier

MONTPELLIER, France, March 17 (Reuters).—A large bomb heavily damaged the prefecture here early today, slightly injuring the building's doorman.

Obituaries

Perle Mesta, the 'Hostess With the Mostest'

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 17 (WFP).—Perle Mesta, the renowned Washington hostess, died last night in a hospital here. She was in her 80s. She had returned two years ago to the state where she was reared.

"You are a tradition, no more than a tradition, you are an event in the life of America." This was John Connally's toast to Perle Mesta at one of her last Washington parties, given in 1972.

Allowing for the usual Texas hyperbole, the salutation was not far off the mark, for Mrs. Mesta became known in the 1950s as "The Hostess With the Mostest"—a description taken from the title of an Irving Berlin song for "Call Me Madam," a musical about Mrs. Mesta's colorful life as a party-giver and envoy to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Mrs. Mesta, a Rubens-like person with a hearty voice and a rolling laugh, specialized in jolly parties at which the guests entertained one another. Over the years Harry Truman played the piano at Mesta parties; Dwight Eisenhower sang "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes"; Patrick Hurley, the diplomat, gave a Communique was whoop; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt whistled in a duet, and Sen. Tom Connally of Texas crooned "My Old Kentucky Home." The conversation was unlikely to be either weighty or witty, but it was undeniably relaxed.

Despite their cost, her parties were not fancy, or noisy, or exclusive or even smart.

Envoy of Rivals

In the Truman and Eisenhower years especially, Mrs. Mesta was supreme in garnering fun-loving officeholders of high prestige and medium salaries—to the envy of her rivals, who spoke of her as "Mrs. Thing."

"She's amiable, of course, but she's commonplace, that's the word, so full of department," another hostess said. Lady Astor commented, "She gives enormous parties that nobody who's anybody ought to go to." But they went.

Mrs. Mesta arrived on the Washington scene in 1941, moved into the exclusive Sulgrave Club, hired a press agent and began giving parties. She entertained the women's press corps, which reported her activities. Then, with considerable prestige, feted Truman, then a Missouri senator, although she had been a Republican through the campaign of 1940.

In Mr. Truman's first term, Mrs. Mesta was a go-getter and money-raiser for the Democratic party and, in the campaign of 1948, she was unflaggingly cheer-



Perle Mesta

ful and optimistic about Truman's chances. Her loyalty and enthusiasm were rewarded a year later when the President created a diplomatic post for her as minister to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg—duties previously handled by the ambassador to Belgium.

Mrs. Mesta served in Luxembourg for four years, although she was hazy about the geography of the duchy before she got there. "Madame Minister," as she was called, drew an impressive number of her high-ranking friends to the small country.

Originally named Pearl Fried Skirvin, she was born in Skirvin, Mich., the daughter of William Skirvin, who moved his family to Oklahoma City in 1906 after striking oil in Texas.

In 1917 she was married to George Mesta, a Pittsburgh industrialist about 30 years her senior, who died in 1938 and left her almost a million dollars. With her inheritance, which was increased on the death of her father, Mrs. Mesta entered Newport, R.I., society by buying a large house there.

Her parties lost much of their gloss in the Kennedy administration. Social life in Washington was more cerebral than it had been previously, and Mrs. Mesta had supported Richard Nixon in the 1960 election.

Mrs. Mesta stayed on in Washington until early last year. She had broken a hip and went to live in a rest home in Oklahoma City.

Alden Whitman.

Jacob Kalich

NEW YORK, March 17 (WFP).—Jacob Kalich, 83, who produced,

directed, wrote and acted in Yiddish theater productions here and abroad since 1910, died yesterday at his home at Lake Mahopac, N.Y.

Mr. Kalich married Molly Plom, the queen of the Yiddish theater, in 1919, and appeared in concert tours with her in the United States and foreign countries. He served as her manager in New York productions. In television he played the title role in "The Education of Hymie Kaplan" for Studio One on CBS.

Dr. Alden H. Emery

BETHESDA, Md., March 17 (AP).—Dr. Alden H. Emery, 84, chief administrative officer of the American Chemical Society from 1946 to 1966, died of pneumonia here Friday. He helped to establish the industrial minerals division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and was the division's secretary in 1938 and vice-chairman in 1939.

Carlton Kadell

HOLLYWOOD, March 17 (AP).—Carlton Kadell, 70, a prominent broadcast announcer in Chicago and Hollywood for 40 years, died of a heart attack Friday. He was announcer for such shows as "Amos 'n' Andy," "Big Town," "Mayor of the Town," the Jack Carson Show and the Edgar Bergen Show.

Dr. Francis Messerli

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 17 (Reuters).—Dr. Francis Messerli, 86, founder and first secretary-general of the Swiss Olympic Committee, has died here. It was announced today. Dr. Messerli was a close friend of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the International Olympic Committee.

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U.K. Increases Scope Of State Take-Overs

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Britain's Labor government today named aircraft and shipbuilding companies it plans to take over under its controversial nationalization program.

Among them were British Aircraft Corp., co-builders of the Concorde, and the nation's biggest shipbuilders.

Industry Secretary Anthony Brown, making the announcement to the House of Commons, widened the scope of the take-over plan to include smaller companies previously outside Labor's nationalization net.

Mr. Brown said the plan would include companies with an annual turnover of £7.5 million, a significant increase from the £1.5 million limit of the 1969 act.

Mr. Brown told protesting opposition forces in the Commons that the final legislation for the nationalization would be put before them after Easter.

The extension of the plan adds a fourth aircraft maker to the list of companies to be nationalized—Scottish Aviation Ltd., a major component manufacturer for Rolls Royce jet engines, which powers the Lockheed 1049 and C-130 Hercules.

Also falling under public ownership, in addition to British Aircraft Corp., are Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd., makers of the Puma helicopter and the U.S. Marine Corps, and Hawker Siddeley Dynamics, manufacturers of guided missiles, space satellites, opelers, instruments and air conditioning equipment for aircraft.

Ship Consolidation
The highest shipbuilders include Harland & Wolff, Scott Lithgow, Cammell Laird, Yarrow, and Thornycroft, Austin & Chalmers, Appledore and Harland & Wolff.

The plan calls for consolidating the largest into a single national shipbuilding corporation, Mr. Brown's statement was a nationalization of industries first revealed last August.

He said the companies to be nationalized would receive compensation for their assets based on the value of their securities during the six months ending March 28, 1974, the day the Labor

government was elected. He said he chose that date to avoid the criticism that a firm's value had been reduced by Labor rule.

Opposition Conservative party industry spokesman Michael Heseltine said the plan would be resisted and fought by the House, while Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe called it a "crazy course of action."

The Labor government embarked on its nationalization plans because of its commitment to "public accountability" when state funds are used to prop up ailing industries.

It is setting up a National Enterprise Board with power to intervene in any sector of industry, and is committed to public ownership of new development in the North Sea's oil and gas fields.

The government has accused private interests of failing to invest in British industry, and hopes to restore British competitiveness through public ownership.

Kuwait Is 3d Mideast State To Cut Dollar Currency Link

KUWAIT, March 17 (UPI)—Kuwait today severed the link between the dinar and the dollar and became the third oil-exporting state to tie its currency to the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights (SDRs).

An announcement at the end of a day-long cabinet session cited the dollar's continuing decline on international money markets as the reason for the move, similar to steps already taken by Iran and Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporters.

[In Abu Dhabi, it was officially announced today that the United Arab Emirates will not revalue the dirham, AP-Dow Jones reported. The Currency Board said it had decided to keep the value of the dirham unchanged for the time being.]

Kuwait, the fourth-largest, had been expected to abandon the dollar in favor of SDRs following the Saudi move last Friday.

Stronger Dinar Seen
Financial experts said the most immediate consequence of the switch would probably be a de facto revaluation of the dinar against the dollar, making the Kuwaiti currency stronger.

When the Saudis cut their currency from the dollar, it was revalued upward by 2.3 per cent.

The statement issued by Minister of State Abdul Aziz Hussain said Kuwait acted because of the "current monetary situation in the light of recent developments in the rate of exchange of the U.S. dollar."

Henceforth, it said, the dollar-dinar exchange rate would be figured on the basis of the dinar's new link to the SDRs, a unit of financial transactions based on the value of 18 world currencies.

The Kuwaiti decision is not expected to have any immediate major effects on international exchange markets. But banking sources in Beirut and other Middle Eastern capitals continued to speculate that, one by one, the oil states are pulling themselves out of a position to take action against one of their chief concerns—the effects of the dollar decline on their oil earnings.

The price of oil is officially figured in dollars and the oil-exporting states have been complaining for months that the dollar's decline is seriously eroding the purchasing power of their oil revenues.

Might Scrap Link
According to financial sources, the decline has become so serious that the exporters are said to be near to adopting a plan to scrap the oil-dollar price link altogether.

Dollar Is Stable In Europe, Loses Against the Yen

LONDON, March 17 (AP-DJ)—The dollar backed and filled most of today to end little change against European currencies. Gold declined to \$177.25 an ounce bid, \$178.25 offered, from \$177.50-\$178.50 Friday.

The dollar ended at around 231.60 marks, about unchanged from 231.65 Friday. Similarly, its rate for Swiss francs was 2.4890 compared with 2.4895.

Sterling edged higher against the dollar to \$2.4192 from \$2.4180. The dollar rose slightly against the French franc to 4.935 from 4.925 while holding steady against the Benelux currencies.

After it was announced in Tokyo that Japan's balance of payments swung to a surplus in February, the dollar declined relatively sharply against the yen in European trading. The rate fell to 366.35 yen from 367.38 at today's close in Tokyo and 368 Friday in Europe.

Japan Payments Return to Surplus

TOKYO, March 17 (AP-DJ)—Japan's overall balance of payments improved to show a surplus of \$270 million in February following a \$1.24-billion deficit in January and a \$1.20-billion deficit a year earlier, the Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan said today in a provisional report.

The improvement was attributed to a large trade surplus and to a net inflow of long-term capital. Excluding last September and October, when Japan benefited from \$1 billion in special petroleum deposits from Saudi Arabia, the net inflow of long-term capital was the first since the second quarter of 1971.

Drop in Imports
Japan's trade performance in February was highlighted by the country's first decline in imports since September 1971.

Last month's import total was \$3.75 billion, down 7 per cent from a year earlier. Bank of Japan officials noted that while the value of oil imports was up 8 per cent in February from a

year earlier, non-oil imports fell 14 per cent.

They attributed the decline primarily to the domestic recession, which has cut demand for imported raw materials (Japan's industrial production was off 16.2 per cent from a year earlier in January), and also to technical factors.

The officials noted that the government recently announced plans to cut import duties on eight items adding that imports delayed shipments of such goods last month in order to pay less duty later.

February exports were put at \$4.36 billion, up 31 per cent from a year earlier. The merchandise trade surplus was thus \$610 million in February against a deficit of \$688 million a year earlier.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, exports totaled \$487 billion in February, down 7.4 per cent from the preceding month. Imports were listed as \$4.04 billion, down 13 per cent from January. This put the trade surplus at \$827 million last month, up from a \$687-million surplus in January.

Deficit Narrows
The services and transfer payments accounts, which are combined in the provisional report, showed a deficit of \$470 million in February. This was an improvement from January's \$561-million net outflow and from a \$622-million deficit in February 1974.

Bank of Japan officials attributed the better performance to the import downturn, which cut marine transport and insurance payments, and to lower Euro-dollar rates, which cut Japan's debt servicing costs.

The current account, which combines the trade services and transfer totals, was in surplus by \$140 million last month against

a deficit of \$12 billion a year earlier.

The long-term capital account showed a net inflow of \$240 million in February against a \$198-million net outflow in January and a \$478-million deficit in February 1974.

Bank of Japan officials noted that non-resident investment in Japanese securities jumped to \$283 million last month from \$63 million in January. A year earlier, foreigners were net sellers of over \$100 million of Japanese securities.

The officials also noted a higher level of Japanese bond issues abroad last month and a smaller net outflow of Japanese-owned funds for the improvement in the long-term capital account.

They said the reduced net outflow of capital was partially technical as February and August are the months when foreign recipients of Japanese government yen credits are required to make debt servicing payments.

Chevron Norway Unit Rejects Concession Offer in North Sea

OSLO, March 17 (AP)—One of the firms offered concessions on the Norwegian continental shelf in the North Sea turned down the offer today because of Norway's tough new taxation rules, the Ministry of Industries announced.

The company rejecting the offer was Chevron Petroleum Norge A/S, which had been offered North Sea block 36/3 together with the Norwegian firms Saga Petroleum A/S and the state-owned Statoil company.

Saga Petroleum and Statoil said they were still interested in taking over the block alone and this will be considered by the ministry.

Chevron Petroleum Norge said it could accept only if the Norwegian parliament adopted tax laws considered satisfactory for the company. The ministry had said such conditional acceptance would be considered as a refusal.

All the other companies offered concessions on Nov. 15, 1974, accepted within today's deadline, the ministry said.

Amoco Suspension
It was announced earlier that the Amoco/Noco group had decided to suspend development of its previous concession area in the southeast Tor field in the North Sea. Partners in this group are Amoco as operator, Amerasia, Texas Eastern and Noco, which stands for the Norwegian Oil Consortium A/S & Co., and comprises 19 of the biggest Norwegian firms.

An Amoco spokesman said the suspension was due to delays in delivery of pipelines and other materials as well as the new tax structure proposal that would amount to a 90-per-cent levy on oil company profits. This proposal was announced on Feb. 14.

The spokesman added that the southeast Tor field is a marginal field under the best circumstances and the companies are continuing with the development program in the main Tor field.

The taxation rules proposed by the government include a special tax to be levied on the higher profits accruing to the companies mainly because of the last year's drastic increase in oil prices.

The tax law has not yet been adopted by parliament, but a rate of 26 per cent has been proposed for this tax in addition to the regular 50.8-per-cent corporate income tax.

Japanese Report Glut in Tankers

TOKYO, March 17 (Reuters)—Many Japanese shipowners are considering laying up or scrapping part of their tanker fleets because of a sharp decline in business, the Japan Shipowners Association said today.

Some owners are looking for anchorages off the Japanese coast for idle tankers, but they expect strong opposition from fishermen and environmental groups.

Others are seeking overseas moorings, while some owners are expected to start scrapping tankers if the recession worsens.

The glut of tankers, many in the 200,000-ton class, has been aggravated by the recent launching of several vessels ordered during the boom period before the world oil crisis.

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Continuing Rally Begun Friday Stocks Surge Ahead on Wall Street

NEW YORK, March 17 (HT)—Futures gained strongly and broadly on the New York Stock Exchange today, extending Friday's rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 13.06 points to 385.52. Advancing issues broadly outnumbered declines about 1,130 to 390.

Volume totaled 36.78 million shares compared with 34.84 million shares on Friday.

Brokers said Friday's rally, overcoming a short period of profit-taking, had revived the recent move from cash and short-term money market instruments into stocks. They attributed the start of the rally to the report early Friday of the first cut in business inventories in January, since May 1970.

National Tea was one of the most active Big Board issues, closing at 7 1/8, up 1/2. A block

of 242,000 shares of the issue traded at 7. Loblaw Cos. of Canada said it intends to make a tender offer for up to 1,330,000 National Tea common shares at \$7 a share.

Jim Walter was also active, closing at 32 1/4, up 7/8. A block

of 192,400 shares of the issue was crossed at 31 1/2.

Horizon sank 1 3/8 to 3 1/8 and Aorpe was down 1 at 3. The Federal Trade Commission charged deceptive and unfair practices against the two land-sales companies. Horizon said it would contest the charges. Amrep had no comment.

Ludlow fell 1 3/4 to 9 3/4. The company told the annual meeting it will report a first-quarter loss.

Among the usually volatile issues, IBM gained 3 1/8 to 51.8. The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.28 to 81.28.

The most active issue was Champion Home Builders, closing at 4 1/2, up 1/4, on volume of 223,600 shares.

Also active were Syntex at 36 1/8, up 1 5/8, Permacore 2, up 1/2, Instrument Systems 1 3/8, unchanged, and Loews Theatre warrants 5 1/8, up 1/4.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.44 to 77.63.

Bond prices fell sharply in light trading amid mounting concern over inventory levels and the heavy new issue calendar.

Long-dated government bonds fell up to a full point, while intermediate issues declined between 1/2 and 3/4 point.

Among corporate declines also ran to almost a full point, which dealers said was in part responsible for the extended fall in Treasury issues.

Market sources said the decline is being aggravated by a growing reluctance on the part of dealers to take more securities into their inventory positions.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures gained on the Board of Trade under a demand that generated a rise of 12 cents a bushel in soybeans.

Corn and wheat rose around 7 cents a bushel, while oats were up nearly 4 cents. Soybean meal advanced nearly \$6 a ton while oil was up 75 points.

Chase Cuts Prime Rate To 7.75 Per Cent Level

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Chase Manhattan Bank, the third-largest bank in the United States, today lowered its prime rate to 7.75 from 8 per cent.

Bank of America, the highest U.S. commercial bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and a few others already offer the 7.75-per-cent rate but most big banks are holding back at 8 per cent.

GENEVA, March 17 (AP-DJ)—Prospects for the world economy are uncertain but not quite as bleak as they looked some time ago, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) reported today.

"A situation of continued stagnation of production in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) area as a whole raises the prospect of an absolute decline in the volume of world trade in 1975," GATT said in a preliminary assessment.

But, the GATT secretariat report continued, "fears of a more or less imminent breakdown in the international economic system... have not been borne out by events."

The concern that currency markets might collapse "has distinctly subsided" and the recycling of petrodollars last year "proceeds more smoothly than anticipated."

The report says the current account surplus of the oil-exporting countries now can be estimated in the \$50-billion to \$55-billion range, below early 1974 estimates, and "its distribution was less extreme than had been feared."

The GATT report adds that the outlook for production on which trade prospects depend is clouded by the continuing output decline in the industrialized world.

"Official expectations" have shifted in the last few months from "revival of activity by mid-year" to "cessation of the decline in the second half of the year," the report says.

It says two kinds of uncertainty seem to be "inhibiting an increase in investment" at present, one over future energy prices and the other over future behavior of prices.

The big question on prices is "whether the back of the global inflation has been broken, or whether the acceleration of inflation will resume with, or even before, the resumption of real economic growth," the report explains, concluding:

"It is for economic policy to dispel these two kinds of uncertainty and the second is obviously much more difficult than the first."

The report says 1974 was marked by a further substantial inflation increase, between 13 and 14 per cent, compared with 8 per cent in 1973.

World trade rose some 44 per cent measured in dollars, against 38 per cent in 1973.

The report says exports by petroleum-producing countries rose by about 175 per cent in value. The combined share of these countries in the value of world trade rose from 7 per cent in 1973 to about 14 per cent last year. The share of the developing countries not producing oil declined from 12 to 11 per cent of world trade.

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Swiss Jobless Rate Up
BERN, March 17 (AP-DJ)—A total of 2,761 unemployed persons were registered at Swiss labor offices at the end of February, 632 more than the previous month but still less than 0.1 per cent of the labor force. There were 2,410 jobs open at the end of last month, 329 more than the previous month.

Net	—1975—		Stocks and		Shs.		Net	
chrg.	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last chrg.
1. 1/2%	95	10	1.75	20	AA	12	2400	24 1/2 24 1/2

هكذا نحن الأحمل

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

European Gold Markets

March 17, 1975

	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling		Op.	CL	H.C.
Dollar	5 1/2 - 5 3/4	4 1/2 - 5	1 1/2 - 1 1/4	London Fix	177.75	177.75	-0.25
5% 6m	4 3/4 - 5	3 3/4 - 4 1/4	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	Zurich	178.00	178.00	UC
4 1/2 - 5 1/4	3 1/4 - 4 1/4	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	Paris (12.5 kilo) ...	181.80	181.80	+0.75	
6 1/4 - 7 1/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	U.S. dollars per ounce,				
7 - 7 1/2	6 - 6 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2					

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France ...F.F.	\$4.00 18.00	Portugal (air) Esc.	\$63.00 188.00
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		Yugoslavia (air) ...Din.	\$2.00 10.00

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By Will Weng

ACROSS		50	"Tempest" spirit	18	Small or fish
1	Word on reporter's hat	53	Remembers the waiter	19	Kila
6	Grope for	54	Clear	23	Nobleman
10	Conduit	57	Beethoven favorite	24	J. S. and PDQ
14	Break of day	61	"— boy!"	25	Tennis name
15	Ready unit	62	Strung tight	26	Put in boiling water
16	Shield border	63	Decisive	27	Must
17	Mishap of a sort	64	Black and Coral	28	Eat away
20	Kennedy	65	Therefore	29	Procrastinator's word
21	Approximately	66	Lab staple	30	Fished
22	African trees			31	Formal mail
23	Mother of Ares			32	Grates
24	Home, for one			34	Alcohol solution
25	Quiver of arrows	1	Signal for attention	37	Proximity
29	1974	2	Golden or slide	38	"Don't touch!"
33	Spy writer	3	Tennyson character	39	Conjugal vows
34	Le — his own"	4	Have a meal	40	Coolest locales
35	High note	5	Pampered	43	Valley
36	Dated	6	Friend of skinny	44	Likewise
40	Relative of inc.	7	Repeat	45	Raises, as stakes
41	Ways: Abbr.	8	Poetic word	50	Wina cups
42	Submerged, to poets	9	Rent	51	Repetition
43	Start of a children's song	10	Tailless game animal	52	Particle
46	Plant joints	11	Egg on	53	Hood
47	Hindmost	12	Hin	54	Zola opus
48	Lemons	13	Letters	55	Greek letters
				56	Shook the breeze
				58	Native: Suffix
				59	Elongated fish
				60	Zern

DOWN		32	Grabs
1	Signal for attention	33	Alcohol solution
2	Golden or slide	34	Proximity
3	Tennyson: character	38	"Don't touch!"
4	Have a meal	39	Connubial vows
5	Pampered	44	Coolest locales
6	Friend of skinny bones	45	Valley
7	Repetitive	48	Likewise
8	Poetic word	49	Raises, as stakes
9	Rent	50	Wet cups
10	Tailless game animal	51	Repetition
11	Friend on	52	Particle
12	Hill	53	Hood
13	Letters	54	Zola opus
		55	Greek letters
		56	Shook the breeze
		58	Native: Suffix
		59	Elongated fish
		60	Zen

WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	14	Cloudy	MADRID	11	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	Cloudy	MILAN	11	Fair
ANKARA	11	Cloudy	MOSCOW	5	Rain
ATHENS	17	Cloudy	MUNICH	11	Fair
BELGRADE	14	Cloudy	NEW YORK	4	Snow
BERLIN	14	Cloudy	NICE	11	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	14	Cloudy	OSLO	2	Fair
BOMBAY	24	Cloudy	PARIS	11	Cloudy
BRAZILIA	21	Cloudy	PRAGUE	11	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	Cloudy	ROME	11	Cloudy
CARACAS	21	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	11	Cloudy
CARACAS	21	Cloudy	TEHRAN	14	Fair
CHICAGO	14	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	17	Cloudy
COLUMBIA	14	Cloudy	TOKYO	11	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	Cloudy	VENICE	6	Rain
DALLAS	14	Cloudy	VIENNA	4	Rain
DENVER	14	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	7	Cloudy
DURHAM	14	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	Snow
EDINBURGH	14	Cloudy			
FLORENCE	14	Cloudy			
FRANKFURT	14	Cloudy			
GENEVA	14	Cloudy			
HONG KONG	14	Cloudy			
INDIANAPOLIS	14	Cloudy			
JAKARTA	14	Cloudy			
LONDON	14	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	14	Cloudy			

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (b) bi-weekly; (m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (a) annually.

Fund	Net Asset Value	Fund	Net Asset Value
(w) Alexander Fund	\$2.25	(w) E.R.T. Management S.A.	\$2.25
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$2.25	(w) L&T Management S.A.	\$2.25
(d) Apollo Fund	\$2.25	(w) L&T Management S.A.	\$2.25
(d) Apollo Fund	\$2.25	(w) L&T Management S.A.	\$2.25
(d) Apollo Fund	\$2.25	(w) L&T Management S.A.	\$2.25

Fund	Net Asset Value	Fund	Net Asset Value
(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$2.25	(w) L&T Management S.A.	\$2.25
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PEANUTS

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W.I.Z.A.R.D.

O.F.I.D.

A.N.D.Y.

C.A.P.P.

R.E.X.

M.O.R.G.A.N.

M.L.D.

R.I.P.

K.I.R.B.Y.

D.E.N.N.I.S.

J.U.M.B.L.E.

H.O.P.A.C.

W.E.N.T.

T.A.L.U.M.E.

PEANUTS

WE HOPE YOU DON'T MIND, CHARLIE BROWN.

I NEEDED SOME DIRT FOR MY GARDEN.

I NEEDED SOME DIRT FOR OUR LAWN.

I NEEDED SOME DIRT FOR OUR WINDOW BOX.

I CAN'T SLEEP BEFORE THE BIG OPENING GAME.

DR. PETER HEAD SHRINKER.

BY THE WAY, WHAT ARE YOU DOING UP SO LATE?

IN THE DESIGNATED SHRINK.

DID YOU KNOW THAT WHO'S IS SEEING WHAT'S-HER-NAME'S BROTHER?

YES, AND SO-AND-SO IS MAD AT YOU-KNOW-WHO'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

I CAN'T BLAME WHATCHAMACALLIT BECAUSE WHAT'S-HER-NAME DIDN'T HAVE THE DECENCY TO TELL HIM.

HUSBANDS HEAR SO MUCH AND KNOW SO LITTLE.

FLAP, YOU ARE COOL!

YOU ARE SOME KINDA BEAUTIFUL BLACK CAT!

YOU ARE ONE FINE SWEET CHOCOLATE BROWNIE.

THAT OUGHTA BE ENOUGH TO LAST ME UNTIL I GET TO THE NEXT MIRROR.

DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SAY?

"TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE."

NOT YOU, DUMMY!

WOULD YOU PERMIT A NO-GOOD LIKE-BEEN LIKE ME TO BUY YOU A DORING, DARLIN'?

I KNOW I'M NOT WHAT I WAS, AN' I CAN'T COMPETE WITH THE YOUNG LINS ANYMORE, BUT...

WHY DO YOU TRY TO MAKE YOURSELF SO SMALL?

HEH! HEH!

YOU WERE NEVER THAT BIG IN THE FIRST PLACE.

CHRIS SAID SOMETHING LAST NIGHT WHICH WOULD BEAR OUT YOUR BELIEF THAT CARL MIGHT BE SICK!

SHE SAID THAT BEFORE HE GOT INTO THE TROUBLE THAT SENT HIM TO PRISON, HE STARTED TO BECOME VERY ACTIVE AND BEGAN DOING STRANGE THINGS!

CHRIS IS SUPPOSED TO GO OUT TO HIS PLACE AT NOON, PERHAPS I SHOULD GO WITH HER.

WAIT A MINUTE, BRICE! DON'T CALL HER YET!

ENJOY THE DANCE, SIR.

CLEAN UP THIS JUNK, MYRTLE.

YES, MADAM.

SORRY TO BE LATE, R.P. I WAS HELPING THE MAID ARRANGE SOME FLOWERS.

HOW THOUGHTFUL.

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOPAC

WENT

TALUME

INVOTE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: ERASE SUEDE KILLER TAUGHT

Answer: What the king fought with—HIS "DUKES"

DENNIS THE MENACE

HE'S NOT BENT OUT OF SHAPE... HE ALWAYS LOOKS LIKE THAT.

BOOKS

TRYING OUT A DREAM
A Year in the Life of an American Family

By Paul Wilkes. Lippincott. 366 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BY now it's almost trite to say that the functions of traditional fiction have been replaced by sociology. Yet the point comes at you freshly sharpened when you read Paul Wilkes' "Trying Out a Dream: A Year in the Life of an American Family." For except that they have six children too many, earn about \$2,000 a year too much and are no more statistics at the bottom line of a census bureau printout than any other human couple, Art and Betty Neumeyer (as Wilkes chooses to call them) of the suburban community of Mariposa in Mohawk County (as he names them) are your average Americans, your socio-economic norm, your typical members of the "silent majority" or what Norman Mailer once unkindly referred to as "the real you."

You read about the members of the Neumeyer family almost as if they were characters in a good old-fashioned novel—Natascha Rostova or Estella Havisham or Tom Joad—and you feel everything from curiosity and identification to pity and fear and catharsis.

You are curious. You wonder how 43-year-old Art gets to work how he handles his \$15,000-a-year job as foreman of Rabinowitz Diecutting, Inc., and how he feels after a day of supervising machine operators and working up estimates for potential customers, especially knowing he will never advance any further in the company. You wonder how 42-year-old Betty makes her household budget stretch, and about the motives behind her compulsive busyness with housecleaning, shopping and church-connected social organizing—whether she is as fulfilled by it as she claims or whether she will one day go out and get the part-time job she keeps talking about but not quite pursuing.

You identify with the Neumeyers—each one of them: with Art and the pride of possession he feels toward his house, his car, his furnishings and appliances; with Betty and the anxiety haunting her that the children are growing up and away and will one day leave her with an empty life to fill. And with the three Neumeyer children: Mariposa, the able college student, who wants to please her parents but can't take seriously the housewife role in which they are trying to cast her; Richard, the drifting college dropout, who is too damaged by something that happened in his childhood even to come to terms with his parents' expectations, yet who takes on the burden of rebellion all the same; and Joan, perfection in her parents' eyes and thus perhaps the most troubled, because everything that is wrong with her lies beyond their ken.

Average Americans are Art and Betty Neumeyer—you feel pity and fear in their presence. You

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 115 communities. It is not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	Centennial	James Michener	1
2	The Sound of Music	Richard Rodgers	1
3	Something Happened	Joseph Heller	2
4	Lady, by Thomas Tryon	Thomas Tryon	4
5	Black Sunday	Robert Bly	1
6	The Pirate	Harold Robbins	1
7	Shogun	John Manly	1
8	Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy	John le Carré	1
9	Here at the River	William S. Burroughs	1
10	The Understudy	Br Elin	1

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from a recent New York tournament provides scope for a challenge to the analytically minded. Would you rather play or defend a contract of three no-trump?

Consider each possible lead, and decide what the result should be with best play. Obviously, South has eight tricks and the diamond suit may provide a ninth.

At many tables, West opened one heart, North over-called two clubs and South took a shot at three no-trump, gambling that his partner could stop diamonds. After the normal lead of the heart king, the contract could not be defeated. The sure road for South was to win the first trick and lead a diamond to establish his ninth trick. This was completely safe if West's opening bid promised a five-card suit, but if a four-carder was a possibility there was some advantage in ducking.

The danger of a duck was that West might hit on a shift to the spades, which would allow the defense to develop nine tricks before the declarer can take nine. If South wins the first spade lead and plays a diamond, West has to rise with the ace and continue with the spade jack. If South ducks the spade lead, West can shift to

Season until early Apr

Recession's Got to Go

"That's sad," I said.
"Let me give you some facts about this recession," Applebaum said.
"I don't want to hear them," I said angrily. "I'm sick and tired of talking about it all the time."
Applebaum smiled. "You see. What did I tell you? If even the opinion makers get sick of talking about a recession, can prosperity

A Window Into James Thurber's Secret Life

about how to take things off walls without wrecking a house," he said in a telephone interview. "I know it's been taking a long time, too long. But it's just a matter of working out a modus operandi."

of the alliance, says that while attendance at cultural events is steadily increasing, organizations such as the Philadelphia Orches-

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